

18th Century Europe

Entrance task: Think: how does the phrase
"Necessity is the mother of invention"
apply to the agricultural revolution?

Today: 18th century changes in Agriculture
and population

Homework: Ch. 17-2



The Agricultural
Revolution

**New Crops +
Crop rotation
= Elimination of
fallow
land**

Describe agricultural
practices in Europe
prior to the 18th
century advances.

Where did
improvements in
agriculture first begin
in Europe and why?

What were the
effects of the
agricultural
improvements in early
18th century Europe?

What effect did the
agricultural revolution
have on population
growth or decline in
18th century Europe?

What was the
enclosure movement
and what effect did it
have on the European
workforce?

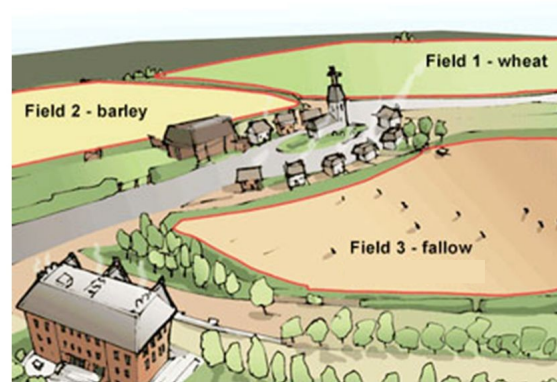
What advances in life
and medicine improved
for Europeans during
18th century Europe?

Ch. 17.notebook

Common lands



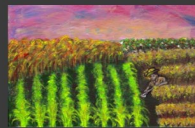
Open Field System



Cornelius Vermuyden
Dutch engineer



Crop rotation



Charles Townsend

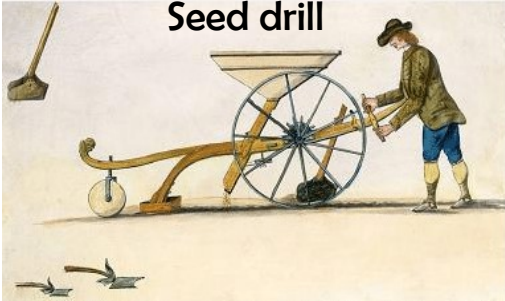
3 Year Crop Rotation

Root & Bulb	Fruit & Seed	Leaf & Stem



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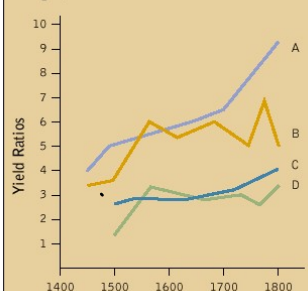
Jethro Tull Seed drill



Enclosure Movement



Yield Ratios for Grain Crops, 1400–1800



1 bushel of seed : X bushels of grain harvested per acre

(Yield ratios = relationship between amount of seed sown and amount of grain harvested per acre)

- A Great Britain and Low Countries
- B France, Spain, and Italy
- C Central Europe and Scandinavia
- D Eastern Europe

More food output enabled
land to be allotted to feed
livestock, which also produced
manure (fertilizer)



I can't believe people pay for that...



ANIMAL KNOW THIS
IS WHAT I CALL
BULLSHIT!!!

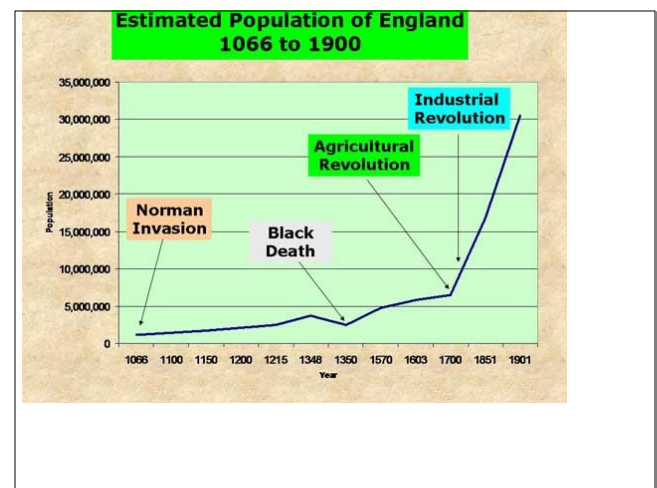
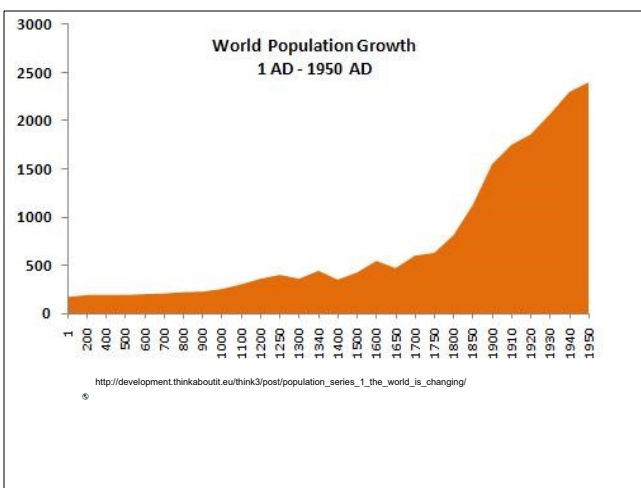
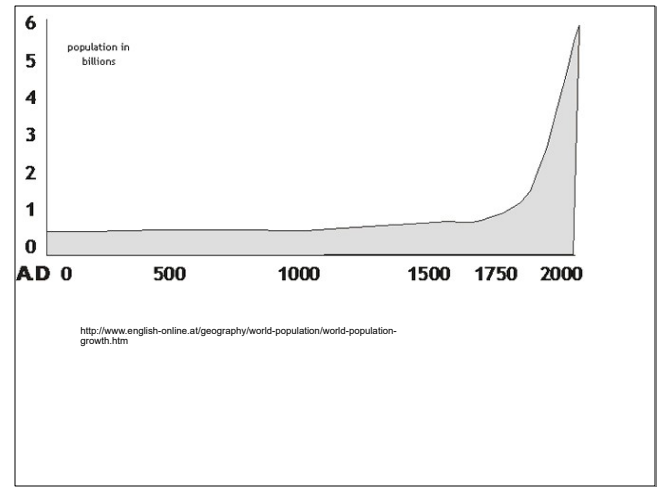
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Why does population increase?

Population (in millions)				
	1700	1750	1800	1850
Belgium	1.75	2.25	3.25	4.50
Britain	5.75	6.00	9.25	18.00
France	22.00	24.00	29.00	36.00
Germany	13.00	15.00	18.00	27.00
Italy	13.00	15.00	19.00	25.00

Decline in death rate due to better nutrition, fewer wars, conquest of the plague

http://www.phschool.com/curriculum_support/taks/worldhist_1_cfm?unit=5



Homework: 17-2

Agricultural Revolution
video - 5 min.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6QK0a2_yJ0



day 2

AP European History

Entrance task: Confer with your buddies and list three things that were happening in Europe in the mid-18th century

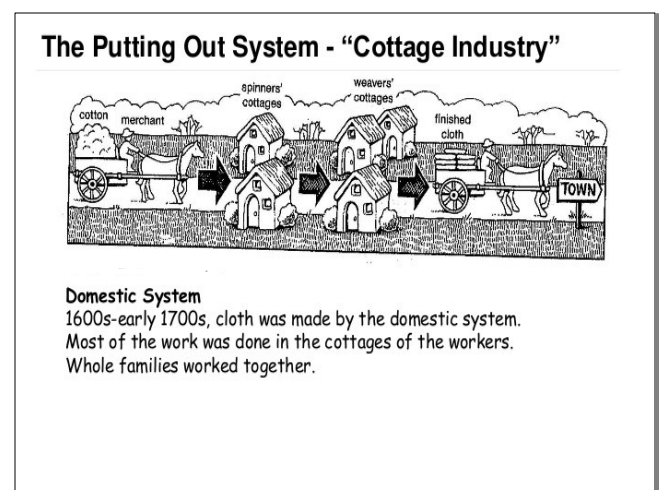
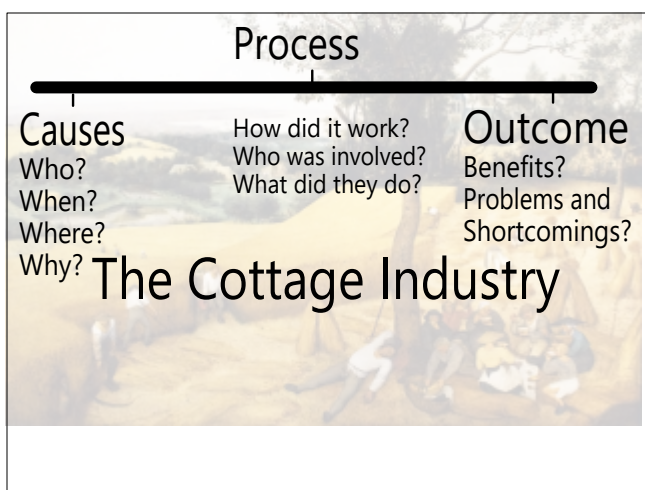
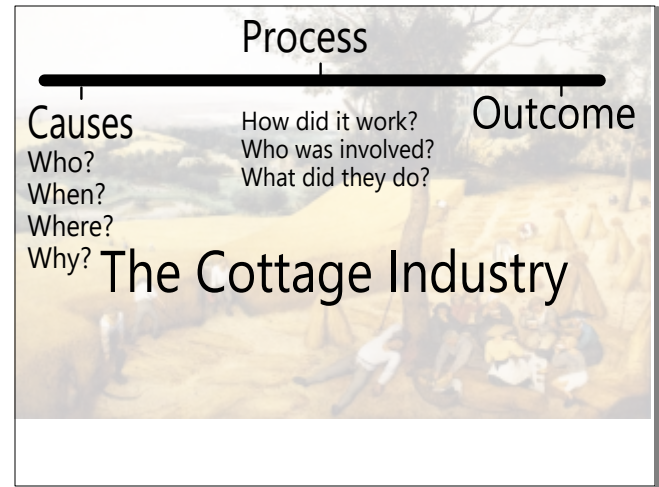
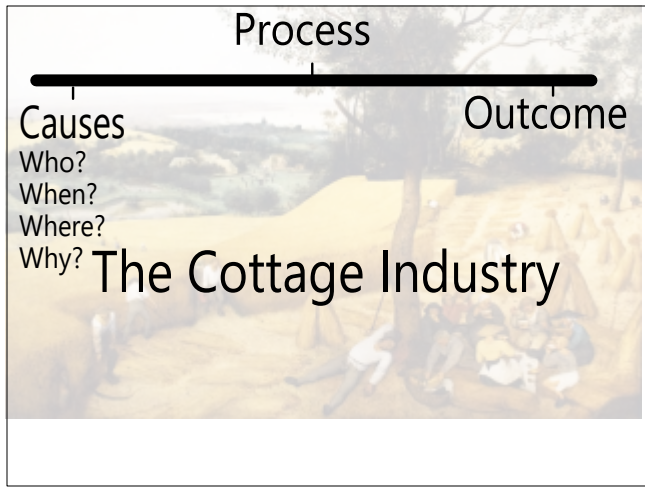
Today: The origins of Industrialization

Homework: Ch. 17-3

What was the "cottage industry" and by what other name is it sometimes called?

Putting-out system
Domestic system
Protoindustrialization

What was the "cottage industry" and by what other name is it sometimes called?



Ch. 17.notebook



How Historians **DO** History

- * Church records
 - births (baptisms)
 - deaths (funerals)
 - marriages
- * Climate records
- * Sales records (crop output)
- * Diaries, journals, newspapers

1. How did the productivity of farming compare to that of today?
2. What sort of diet did it provide Europeans of that century?
3. What would you conclude about this population's resistance to disease?
4. How common do you think diseases other than the plague must have been in early modern times given the sanitary conditions and the physical condition of the population?
5. How often, on the average, did crises combining disease and food shortage recur?
6. What groups in society (based on sources 8 & 10) were most vulnerable to disease and poor nutrition?
7. What effects did demographic crises have on later rates of marriages and births, according to the date in Source 6?
8. How did the cycle of agriculture affect such basic events of human life as marriage and reproduction?
9. What chance did scientific farming methods have to influence the agricultural methods of a widely illiterate European majority?
10. What is the correlation between the increased literacy rate in northern Europe and farm output?

1. How did the productivity of farming compare to that of today?
ratio today is about 1:40 - MUCH greater than earlier times
2. What sort of diet did it provide Europeans of that century?
Over 80% of calories came from bread - some areas up to 94%
3. What would you conclude about this population's resistance to disease?
Probably not too resistant - little protein
4. How common do you think diseases other than the plague must have been in early modern times given the sanitary conditions and the physical condition of the population?
Quite common
5. How often, on the average, did crises combining disease and food shortage recur?
6. What groups in society (based on sources 8 & 10) were most vulnerable to disease and poor nutrition?
The young
7. What effects did demographic crises have on later rates of marriages and births, according to the date in Source 6?
8. How did the cycle of agriculture affect such basic events of human life as marriage and reproduction?
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European History

Homework: Ch. 17-3



day 3

AP European History

Entrance task: Think: What is mercantilism?

Today: Building the Atlantic Economy,
Adam Smith, and the policy of
mercantilism

Homework: Ch. 18-1 due Monday

Adam Smith Readings

The Cost of Empire

The Principle of the Mercantilism System

- What is Smith's opinion of mercantilism?
- What are his arguments that support this view?

Homework: Ch. 18-1 for Monday

day 4

Early release day

Entrance task: Think: Defend or refute the following statement using detailed facts:

Adam Smith was right.

Homework - Finish Ch. 18-1

The Global Economy: The Marriage of Politics and the Economy

- Mercantilism required government regulation of all economic activity
- pricing, shipping, production
 - Colonies existed to supply the mother country with products in order to avoid dependency on outside sources and depletion of gold and silver reserves
 - A rising middle class accumulated new wealth, and became a factor in the success or failure of the national monarch.
 - England - middle class supported the government - it survived
 - France - middle class did NOT support the monarchy = revolution

Questions to consider

What brought the development of a global economy between the 15th and 17th centuries?

Why did mercantilism develop?

What was the purpose of the system of having colonies?

Homework - Ch. 18-1